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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/934,985	08/22/2001	Yasunori Maezawa	JP920000219US1	8284
25299	7590	12/13/2004	EXAMINER	
IBM CORPORATION PO BOX 12195 DEPT 9CCA, BLDG 002 RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709			SAJOUS, WESNER	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2676	

DATE MAILED: 12/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/934,985	MAEZAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner Sajous Wesner	Art Unit 2676	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 October 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 6-11 and 19 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-5, 12-15, 17 and 18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. .
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION

This communication is responsive to the amendment and response dated 10/18/2004. Claims 1-19 are presented for examination.

Response to Arguments/Amendments

1. At pages 14-15 of the response, the Applicant argues that Kluck provides no suggestion of designating a portion of an underlying screen, and then displaying that designated portion at a resolution higher than that of the underlying screen.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., displaying that designated portion at a resolution higher [or different] than that of the underlying screen (as argued for claims 1, 12 and 15), designating a portion of an underlying screen (claim 5)) are not recited in the rejected claim(s).

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The feature relied upon in the claim is that a designating a portion of a screen that is less than the screen displayed on the display unit. Such feature is met by the disclosure illustrated in Kluck at fig. 1, wherein designating a screen (i.e., *viewing area 4 or 5*) that is less than the screen (e.g., *the larger area of display monitor 3 onto which screens 4 or 5 are displayed*) displayed on the display unit (3). It is to be noted by those of artisan skilled in the art that upon designating a portion of screen (3) for display and/or by allowing the user to alter the

size and position of the designated area of the display, the resolution of display (3) will automatically changed, because screen (3) will be interpolated down from the higher resolution to which the monitor is set for display to the resolution the designated portion is displayed in. Hence, the resolution of the designated screen is different than the resolution of the display unit. See, for example, col. 3, line 43 through col. 4, line 24. Thus, the Applicant's argument is not deemed persuasive.

All other arguments with regards to the other applied prior art have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground of rejections

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kluck et al. (US Pat. 6,388,679).

Considering claim 1, Kluck, at figs. 1-8, discloses a computer apparatus comprises the functional equivalence of a display unit (item 3 of fig. 1); a computer main unit (item 2 of fig. 1) that is controlled by an operating system (via items 600-605 of fig. 6) and outputs drawing instructions (609-611, fig. 6) to the display unit (via, e.g., display driver 605, see col. 5, lines 48-65, and col. 8, lines 32-34); an event generator (604 of fig. 6) for accepting operations by a user and generating events (see col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 9, wherein the events are generated when a menu is made displayable in system GUI 615 of fig. 6; see col. 6, lines 27-32); and a display unit control logic (which is equivalent to the combined functions of items 604, 605 and 607 of fig. 6) for displaying a screen being displayed on the display unit, with a display resolution of the display unit changed, when a prescribed event (e.g., a user selection to change the screen resolution) is generated by the event generator (as implied in col. 5, line 65 through col. 6, line 57, and col. 7, lines 4-26. See also col. 3, lines 40-42). In addition, Kluck, at fig. 1, discloses designating a screen (i.e., *viewing area 4 or 5*) that is less than the screen (e.g., *the larger area of display monitor 3 onto which screens 4 or 5 are displayed*) displayed on the display unit (3). It is to be noted by those of artisan skilled in the art that upon designating a portion of screen (3) for display and/or by allowing the user to alter the size and position of the designated area of the display, the resolution of display (3) will automatically changed, because screen (3) will be interpolated down from the higher resolution to which the monitor is set for display to the resolution the

designated portion is displayed in. Hence, the resolution of the designated screen is different than the resolution of the display unit, as claimed.

Regarding claim 15, Kluck, at figs. 1-8, discloses a program that executes on a computer apparatus (1 of fig. 1) first processing (604, fig. 6) that accepts input for changing the display resolution of an screen displayed on the display screen (see col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 9 and col. 6, lines 27-32); and second processing (605, 607, fig. 6) that displays part of a screen image displayed on the display screen (see, for example, item 24 of figs. 2 and 3) when the first processing is executed, with the display resolution of that display screen changed, the part being a portion of the on-screen image that is less than all of the on-screen image (as implied in col. 4, lines 38-65, col. 5, line 65 through col. 6, line 57, and col. 7, lines 4-26. See also col. 3, lines 40-42).

4. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kamimura (US Pat. 5621438).

Considering claim 12, Kamimura discloses a pointer position recognition logic (1 of fig. 1 or item 2115 of fig. 21) for recognizing a position of a pointer (11, fig. 4 or input section 2115 of fig. 21) that is displayed on a screen (5, fig. 1) of a display apparatus; an area setting logic (2113, fig. 21) for designating a prescribed area (1531 of fig. 17) on the screen of a display apparatus on the basis of the position of a pointer (e.g., cursor or input tablet 12 of fig 1) that is recognized by the pointer position recognition logic (see col. 7, lines 56-66, and col. 17, lines 30-42); an image data acquisition logic (as depicted in figs. 23-24) for acquiring image data (A, fig. 20 or point PA) of the

designating prescribed area (see col. 20, lines 22-59); a display mode changing logic (6201, fig. 62) for changing a display mode of the display apparatus (see col. 31, lines 8-14, and lines 48-52); and an image display logic (106, fig. 2 or 1304, fig. 13 or item 2104 of fig. 21) for displaying image data acquired by the image data acquisition logic on the display apparatus changed by the display mode changing logic (see col. 20, lines 22-47).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nason et al. (US Pat. 2002/0113807) in view of Kluck et al. (US Pat. 6,388,679).

Regarding claim 5, Nason discloses a computer apparatus (see figs. 3-4) comprises a display unit (68 of fig. 4); a desktop resolution setting section (step 121 of fig. 14) for setting (e.g. changing) a desktop resolution (or screen or GDI resolution) for display by the display unit (see page 8 paragraphs 92-93); a display resolution setting section (see fig. 9, item 114 or fig. 12, item 182) for setting (e.g., changing) a display resolution of the display unit; a display control section (66 of fig. 4) for displaying images on the display unit (68), wherein, when prescribed input is performed while an image is displayed on the display unit at the desktop resolution set by the desktop resolution

setting section, the display resolution setting section makes the display resolution of the display unit different from the desktop resolution, and the display control section displays the image on the display unit for which the display resolution has been set as different from the desktop resolution (as implied in paragraphs 54, 58-59 of page 5, and paragraphs 122-123 of page 10).

Although Nason discloses substantial features of the claimed invention, Nason fails to teach display on a display unit a portion of a [screen] image, that is less than all the [screen] image, with a resolution that is different from the desktop resolution.

However, Kluck, at fig. 1, depicts display a portion of a screen image (*i.e.*, *viewing area 4 or 5*), that is less than all the [screen] image (e.g., *the larger area of display monitor 3 onto which screens 4 or 5 are displayed*) on the display unit with a resolution that is different from the desktop resolution (e.g., *the resolution of monitor display 3*). It is to be noted by those of artisan skilled in the art that upon designating a portion of screen or image (3) for display and/or by allowing the user to alter the size and position of the designated area (e.g., *image 4 or 5*) of the display, the resolution of the desktop display (3) will automatically changed, because screen (3) will be interpolated down from the higher resolution to which the monitor is set for display to the resolution the designated portion (e.g., *image 4 or 5*) is displayed in. Hence, the resolution of the designated screen is different than the resolution of the display unit, as claimed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Nason to include the feature disclosed by

Kluck in the same conventional manner; in order to allow a user to adjust the apparent number of dots per pixel independently for independent viewing areas. See Kluck's col. 2, lines 58-60.

7. Claims 4, 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kluck in view of Nason.

As per claim 17, Kluck discloses a control method for a display apparatus (see fig. 1) that displays an image in accordance with data input from a computer apparatus main unit (2, fig. 1) controlled on the basis of an operating system (via items 600-605 of fig. 6), comprising a first step of designating an area in part of the image displayed by the display apparatus (as depicted in figs. 2-4) when input is performed for changing the image size displayed on that display apparatus (as implied in col. 6, lines 3-12); changing a display mode of the designated area of the display apparatus; and displaying on the display apparatus for which the display mode has been changed, the portion of the image within the area designated by the first step (see col. 6, lines 29-54, and col. 7, lines 5-25).

Kluck fails to teach that the display mode is changed without notifying the operating system.

Nason, in a similar art, teaches changing the display mode without notifying the operating system. See page 9 paragraphs 114 and 115.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Kluck to include changing the

display mode without notifying the operating system in the same conventional manner as taught Nason, in order to provide a user interface that is separate from the standard user interface display. See Nason's paragraph 3 of page 1.

Re claim 18, Kluck discloses the (e.g., resolution) of the area set in part of the image displayed by the display apparatus can be selected from a plurality of sizes. See col. 6, lines 29-40. The Applicant should duly note that since the user in Kluck is provided with a menu to select a desired resolution for the image's viewing area, it is obvious that a plurality of resolution (or sizes) can be provided to the user via the menu for the selection.

Claim 4 contains limitations that are analogous to the limitations recited in claim 17. This being the case, claim 4 is rejected under the same rationale as claim 17.

8. Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamimura (US Pat. 5621438) in view of Winter (US Pat. 6678008) or Hubert (US Pat. 6700569).

Re claims 2-3, it is noted that although the Kluck reference provides a graphics memory (614 of fig. 6) to store a multi-resolution graphics data; Kluck fails to teach a display status storage for storing the display status of the screen that is being displayed by a display when the screen data to be newly drawn by the display unit is output from a main computer.

Winter teaches storing the display status of the screen that is being displayed by a display when the screen data to be newly drawn by the display unit is output from a

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main computer (e.g., decoding unit 45 of fig. 7). See Winter's col. 2, lines 11-15 or the Hubert's reference, at col. 2, lines 54-63.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Kamimura to include the storing the display status of the screen that is being displayed by a display, in order to reduce the costs associated with providing circuitry for generating optional menus and status information in equipment in integrated subpicture decoding unit. See Winter's col. 2, lines 6-9; and/or so that the previously set display status remains set, even after a power outage with subsequent restarting of the controller. See Hubert's col. 2, lines 58-60.

9. Claims 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamimura (US Pat. 5621438) in view of Winter (US Pat. 6678008) or Hubert (US Pat. 6700569).

Re claim 13, although Kamimura discloses a display memory (105, fig. 2) for storing cursor data that is being displayed by display apparatus 107 when information inputted by the input means is displayed, Kamimura fails to teach display status storage for storing the display status of the screen that is being displayed by a display.

Winter teaches storing the display status of the screen that is being displayed by a display. See Winter's col. 2, lines 11-15 or the Hubert's reference, at col. 2, lines 54-63.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Kamimura to include the storing the display status of the screen that is being displayed by a display, in order to reduce the costs associated with providing circuitry for generating optional menus and status information in equipment in integrated subpicture decoding unit. See Winter's col. 2, lines 6-9; and/or so that the previously set display status remains set, even after a power outage with subsequent restarting of the controller. See Hubert's col. 2, lines 58-60.

10. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamimura (US Pat. 5621438) in view of Van Cruyningen (US Pat. 5805167).

As per claim 14, Kamimura fails to disclose a scrolling logic for scrolling a screen when the pointer reaches an edge of that screen displayed on the display apparatus.

Van Cruyningen teaches scrolling a screen when the pointer reaches an edge of that screen displayed on the display apparatus. See col. 13, lines 30-40, and col. 14, lines 7-11.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Kamimura to include the scrolling a screen when the pointer reaches an edge of that screen displayed on the display apparatus, in order to allow the display of additional information when the menu is larger than the display. See Van Cruyningen's col. 13, lines 32-35.

Allowable Subject Matter

11. Claims 6-11, 16 and 19 are allowed over the prior art for the following reasons:

As per claim 6, it is noted that although the Kluck and the Nason reference teach analogous systems and apparatuses; neither Kluck nor Nason teaches: when prescribed input is performed while an image is displayed at the display resolution differing from the desktop resolution, the display resolution setting section makes that display resolution the same as that desktop resolution, and the display control section displays the image on the display unit for which the resolution has been set as the same as the desktop resolution.

As per claim 19, the applied prior art or those of record fail to teach a step of: when input is performed for restoring the image size displayed by a display apparatus to an original image size, restoring the display mode of that display apparatus, which was changed by a previous step, to the original image size, without notifying the operating system; and a step of displaying an image on the display apparatus for which the display mode has been restored to an original display mode by the precedent step.

Claims 7-11 are allowed over the prior art because although Kluck and Nason teach analogous systems, the combination of Kluck and Nason fails to teach a display status storage section for storing the display status of the display apparatus main unit when a screen enlargement processing requested by an interface driver; an area setting a prescribed area within a display area of a screen when screen enlargement processing is requested by an interface driver; and an enlargement processing logic for decreasing a display resolution of the display apparatus main unit, and informing

enlarged display on that display main unit of the image within the area set by the area setting logic.

Claim 16 is allowed because the applied prior art to Kluck, Kamimura and Nason, although they teach features relevant to the instant invention, Kluck, Kamimura and Nason fail to teach a processing that saves the desktop environment and image data of the display screen at the time when an input is requesting enlargement of the image displayed on a display screen is performed, and performs enlarged display of the image within an area set in part of the display area of that display screen; and a processing that updates the saved image data when the image data to be displayed on the display screen is input anew.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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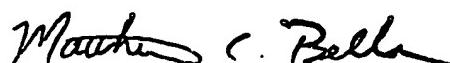
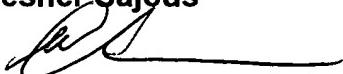
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Hand-held delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 6th floor (receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wesner Sajous whose telephone number is (703) 308-5857. The examiner can also be reached on Mondays thru Thursdays and on alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, Matthew Bella, can be reached at (703) 308-6829. The fax phone number for this group is (703) 308-6606.

Wesner Sajous



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